

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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June 1937



WASHINGTON CENT

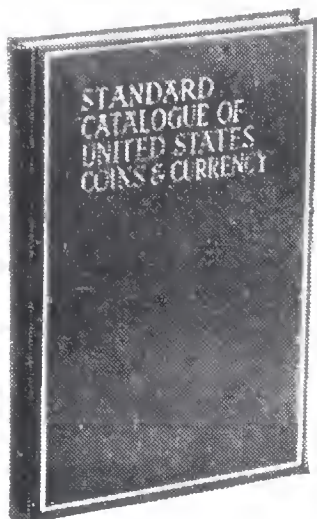
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# STANDARD CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES COINS AND CURRENCY 1937 EDITION

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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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WAYTE RAYMOND, Editor

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Vol. 4, No. 3

New York, June, 1937

Whole No. 39

## Notes on United States Commemorative Coins

FOR the convenience of collectors we are herewith publishing a list of United States commemorative half dollars that are still to be obtained directly from the commissions. Although a few of the commissions have not replied to our enquiries we believe this list to be fairly comprehensive at the present date.

### New Rochelle

Issued from the Philadelphia Mint only. 25,000 coined. Dated 1938. Cost \$2.18 each postpaid. 5 coins, \$10.27 postpaid. May be obtained by writing the New Rochelle Commemorative Coin Committee, P.O. Box 202, New Rochelle, New York.

### Delaware

Coined at the Philadelphia Mint, 25,000. Cost \$1.75 each postpaid. Distributed by the Equitable Trust Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

### Albany

Issued from the Philadelphia Mint, 25,000 pieces. Cost \$2.00 each postpaid. Address the Albany Dongan Charter Coin Committee, W. L. Gillespie, Chairman, 60 State Street, Albany, New York.

### Cleveland

The bill authorizing this issue called for 50,000 coins. In 1936, 25,000 were issued and sold. Last February the other 25,000 were coined and are now ready for distribution. The commission states that these coins will be sold at the gates of the Great Lakes Exposition this summer, at \$2.00 each. Coins are available to collectors for \$1.65 each which includes postage and insurance. The cost of 10 coins is \$15.50. Write directly to Thomas G. Mellish, Treasurer, The Cleveland Centennial Commemorative Coin Association, 105 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Note that the address is CINCINNATI, not Cleveland).

### Daniel Boone

Orders are now being accepted for the remainder of the 1936 issue from the Philadelphia Mint. The cost is \$1.25 each postpaid. The commission also announces that the final issue of Daniel Boones will soon be ready for distribution. Coins, dated 1937, will be issued from all the three mints. Only 7,500 will be issued from the Denver Mint and an equal amount from the San Francisco Mint. The set of three coins will be sold for \$12.40 postpaid. Orders should be sent to Mr. C. Frank Dunn, Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky.

# Sightseeing in the British Isles

## Via CONDOR TOKENS

By H. R. STEPHENS

SOME months ago I read with great interest the opening paragraphs of Dr. Szego's article on why and how to collect ancient Greek coins. As he progressed further into his article I followed him with much anxiety on his journey into the hinterlands in search of some of the finer examples of the coiner's art.

Now that I have read the last installment of his story I must confess that were I not a confirmed collector of the 18th Century tokens of England (or Condors as they are better known), I would be tempted to join the ranks of ancient fans.

However, I rise up and hereby state that the collecting of Greek, or for that matter of Roman ancients, is not the only way to pass a pleasant hour, or to acquire a knowledge of past history. I have spent many quiet evenings journeying through the highways and byways of old England and her great cities astride Condors. They are without doubt one of the most intriguing and delightful of companions.

As a matter of information, and before proceeding on our tour of England, I might state that towards the close of the eighteenth century the copper currency of the British Isles was in a very neglected condition. There was not a sufficient quantity to meet the everyday demand, nor was the quality and design of the pieces in circulation good, there having been no new pieces struck since 1775. This was the situation, when in the year 1787 the Parys Mines Company of Anglesey (an island off Wales) designed and issued pennies and half-pennies, the forerunners of what are known as the Provincial Token Coinage, or Condor

tokens. These tokens were of excellent design and good weight, and were accepted by the people as a medium of exchange. There were about 250 tons of pennies and 50 tons of the half-pennies struck by this mining company. Following closely upon the issuance of the Parys' Mines token there appeared large quantities of tokens issued by various concerns and individuals, and municipal authorities. Then followed tokens struck to commemorate some political movement or reform, followed (as the fad of collecting tokens became popular) by the issuance of pieces struck for collectors only. **The present day collector of commemoratives** would do well to look into this almost forgotten phase of numismatics, as these 18th century tokens are well designed and struck, and contain a wealth of information which in the past decade has been but very slightly probed.

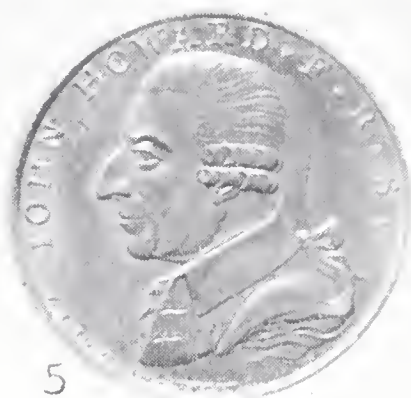
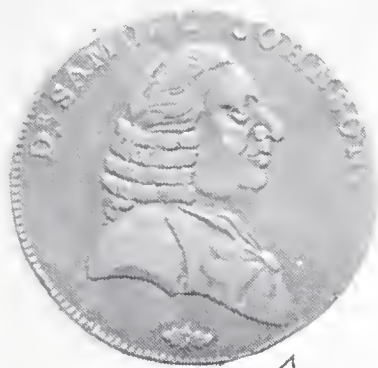
These tokens were issued by and circulated in the majority of counties and cities of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and passed as currency during the years immediately following 1787. They attained a wide circulation,



No. 1

and some of them were transported to the Colonies in America where they enjoyed considerable popularity. Among the more prominent of those in use in







the colonies were the so-called Washington cent of 1791 (No. 1) and the 1795 penny bearing on the obverse the bust of Washington and on the reverse a shield with the inscription "Liberty & Security"; also the Franklin Press cent of 1794. Another of the more popular pieces in circulation in the colonies was the (1790) cent now known as the Kentucky cent (No. 2). These pieces and many others of the Condor series are now catalogued as American Colonials.



No. 2

However, in 1797 the number of tokens in circulation in the British Isles had become so great, and included such a large number of counterfeits that in the latter mentioned year laws were promulgated which caused their issuance to be superseded by the newly authorized national coinage, the contract for which was given to one Mathew Boulton and covered the striking of various denominations in copper, the largest of which is now known as the "cart-wheel" and is at present enjoying considerable popularity among collectors.

The county best represented by these tokens was Middlesex, which is entirely taken up with the City of London. This great city has not changed very much in the past 150 years. Suppose it were possible to move time backward and find ourselves walking the streets on a bright morning the latter part of the Eighteenth Century: If this were our first visit to the "City" we would naturally wish to see the more notable of buildings, etc.

In the very heart of the City, conspicuously situated on a slight eminence stands London's most prominent build-

ing, St. Paul's Cathedral (No. 3). This great structure is said to occupy a spot once the site of a temple of Diana. Whether or not this is true, it is known that a church was on this spot and in use as a place of worship as early as 610 A.D. This building burned in 961, was rebuilt and destroyed again in 1087, the present church being designed by Christopher Wren. Construction was begun in 1675 and the present edifice opened for service in 1697. Within the walls of the structure can be found monuments to Dr. Samuel Johnson (No. 4), John Howard (No. 5), Admiral Earl Howe (No. 6), Marquis Cornwallis (No. 7) and a good many others.

Leaving St. Pauls' on the north side, we soon come to the ancient building known as Stationers' Hall (No. 8). This Guildhouse is the home of one of the Great Companies, the registers of which date back as far as 1557.

Retracing our steps eastward and northward, we visit Christ's Hospital (No. 9) which is not a hospital but a school famous for its long line of prominent graduates, founded by Edward VI (1553) on the site of a monastery of the Grey Friars—which order had been condemned in 1538.

Leaving Christ's Hospital we continue to the north until we strike St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the oldest and one of the wealthiest benevolent institutions in London (No. 10). This institution was founded in 1123 by Rahere, a favourite of Henry I on its present location, and was enlarged by Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London. Within the walls of the hospital is the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less (No. 11). Immediately adjacent to the walls is the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great (No. 12), the latter church being, with the exception of the Chapel in the Tower of London (No. 13) the oldest church in the City of London, being founded in 1123.

To be Continued

## New Issues of Coins

Described by  
HOWLAND WOOD

### Maundy Coins of George VI

THE first British coins of George VI to make their appearance are these pieces distributed each year in conjunction with the ceremonies held at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday. The King either in person or by proxy distributes a certain number of red or white bags containing these coins, which amount in pence to the number of years



he is old. The set consists of silver 4, 3, 2 and 1 penny pieces made especially for the purpose. The face value of the four pieces amounts to 10 pence. This year there would be but four sets plus one or two odd pieces in each bag. Consequently on account of the small number of sets and the increased demands for these they are rare. These coins carry the head of George VI and the reverses are of the old type used since the first issue of Edward VII in 1902. Formerly the 3 pence for circulation was of the same type as the Maundy piece but since 1927 the two kinds have different reverses. The set given out during the reign of Edward VIII bore the head of George V as there was not sufficient time to make new designs and dies.

### British Coinage

As noted in the Coin Collector's Journal for May, the new coinage for Britain would soon be distributed. So far we have received only the lower denominations, which are herewith illustrated. They present a very decided departure from the old established order, but the public was partly prepared for this in the breaking away from traditional motives in the new designs on the six and three pence pieces that appeared in 1927. The obverses are all alike and show the bust of George VI facing left as did those of George V. On the silver coins, the present issue carries even a more abbreviated title than did those on the last issue of George V which transferred Defender of the Faith (F.D.) and Emperor of India (IND. IMP.) from the obverse to the reverse. The George VI coins have reduced DEI GRA: to D: G:, and BRITT: to BR:.. The baser metal coins carry the full inscription on the obverse. The obverses were designed by Mr. T. H. Paget, and the reverses of the silver were the work of Mr. G. Kruger Gray.

It is the reverses of the coins that present the novelties. The long established four-shield cross has again disappeared from the two shilling piece where it has been with two exceptions since the origin of this denomination in 1849. The first omission was in the last issue of Victoria, when three shields were substituted, and in the Edward VII coinage when a standing figure of Britannia was adopted. George V restored the cross. Another change is the omission of ONE FLORIN which had been on the denomination from the start. When the two above mentioned





changes were made the words TWO SHILLINGS were added, but were subsequently dropped off. Now two shillings appears as the only indication of value. The design of the new piece shows a crowned rose, a thistle and a shamrock and the letters G.R. below.

The shilling comes in two forms:—with the English crest, a close copy of the last type of George V, lion standing on crown, but with the date in the field;—with the Scottish crest, lion sitting facing on crown, holding sword and sceptre, and at sides shield with St. Andrew's cross and shield with thistle. This second shilling in honor of the Queen who is a Scot. This design was evidently copied from the Lion Noble of the third issue of James VI of Scotland. The six pence has simply the script letters G R I under a crown as a motive. This is the first

instance of a monogram on a British coin as a main design.

The three pence comes in two forms. The one in silver (not illustrated) shows the shield of St. George superimposed on a Tudor rose. The chief novelty of the whole series is the other three pence which is twelve sided and is made of an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc. In color it resembles those coins made of aluminum bronze. In thickness it is the same as the two shilling piece. The design shows the thrift plant or sea-pink and was designed by Miss Kitchener. Can this second piece with the thrift plant be in honor of Scotland also, as the three pence has always been popular there? There are consequently three kinds of three pence for 1937, the above two and the Maundy piece bearing the old time design with a large 3.



The bronze penny at first glance looks like the former issues, but there are many minor changes. The most notable is the lighthouse behind Britannia. This was restored because of the many requests that had poured into the government. Mention of this popular clamor appeared in the Royal Mint Report for 1933. Although Britannia has been on the copper coinage since the time of Charles II, the lighthouse did not appear until the introduction of the bronze coinage in 1860 and remained until the new coinage of 1895. The 1797 coinage had introduced a sailing ship but disappeared on subsequent issues and was revived in 1860 but again sailed away in 1895. So far it has not reappeared. As the director of the Royal Mint said in his report, if replaced, would it be in the form of a square rigged sailing ship or a vessel like the Queen Mary, or to be really up to date, an airplane. The question of the ship was possibly settled in this way, for on the half penny we now get an old time galleon as the main and only motive, probably harking back to the ships on the Nobles of Edward III to James I. Exit Britannia on the minor copper pieces for no longer she holds forth on the halfpenny and the farthing, for on this latter piece we have a wren, the smallest British bird on the smallest value coin.

## Canadian Coinage

The obverse of this new issue is by the same artist, Mr. T. H. Paget, who designed the British coinage. So far the dollar and fifty cent pieces are not out. The others are herewith illustrated and all were described in the last issue of the Journal. The reverses of the one and five cents were designed by Mr. Kruger Gray, who designed several of the British coins. The ten and twenty-five cent pieces bear simply the initial H. The caribou on the twenty-five cent piece is new to neither the Canadian coinage or postage stamps, but has been used on several of the postage



stamps of Newfoundland and bears a resemblance to that used on the 1918 issue, "The Trail of the Caribou." The schooner on the ten cent coin is possibly the Nova Scotian Bluenose, the fishing vessel that won the race over the American fishing schooner and which appeared on the fifty cent Canadian stamp of the 1928 issue.

The beaver on the five cent nickel is an old resident of Canada and has appeared on the first Canadian stamp and also on several of the token coinage. The twig of maple leaves is symbolic and makes a very beautiful reverse.

## Germany

This country has just issued a new two mark piece of the same design as the three marks described in the Journal for December. Evidently the fluttering eagle on the wreathed swastika is the new device of the Reich as it appears on the new ten, five, two and one

Lithuania

New bronze coins bearing the well known Lithuanian horseman have sallied forth from this Baltic country. The word



pfennig pieces of 1936 and 1937. The ten and five are in aluminum bronze and the two and one are in bronze as were the same denominations of the previous issues. The reverses show the denominations in bold figures.



for "Republic" is absent on this issue and the obverses of all three denominations are alike. The denominations are five and two centai and one centas. Two are enclosed in floral wreaths and the other is adorned with a wheat ear, a most popular symbol on many of the coins of recent years.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of April, 1937

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$505,455.50	\$229,000.00	...
Half dollars—Arkansas Centennial		2,753.00	\$ 2,752.50
Half dollars—New Rochelle, N. Y.	12,507.50		
Half dollars—Texas Centennial	4,002.50		
Quarter dollars	149.00	48,000.00	
Dimes	50.60	280,000.00	
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	136,835.00	8,250.00	150,000.00
One-cent bronze	208,033.00	14,000.00	60,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments  
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Cuba	Silver	900 fine	1	Peso	2,550,000 pieces
Honduras	Silver	900 fine	1	Lempira	1,050,000 "





22



21



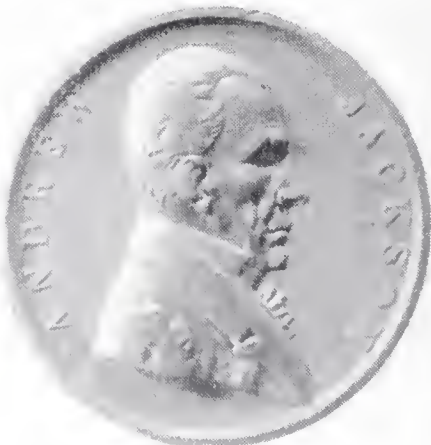
23



24



25



26



## Medals of the Presidents

### ANDREW JACKSON

#### President—1829-1837

- 19 Indian Peace medals. Sizes 48, 38 and 32.
- 20 Medal for Battle of New Orleans. 1815. Size 40.
- 21 Obverse—Eagle displayed within circle of 24 stars.  
Reverse — GENERAL JACKSON THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF NEW ORLEANS & CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. All within wreath of laurel and oak. Size 28. White metal.
- 22 Obverse—AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. 1829. Bust in uniform l.  
Reverse—Eagle with arrows and olive branch surrounded by 24 stars. Size 25. White metal.
- 23 Obverse — ANDREW JACKSON. Equestrian figure l.  
Reverse — THE ADVOCATE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. Eagle with shield. Size 25. White metal.
- 24 Obverse—AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. 1829.  
Reverse—THE GALLANT & SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF N. ORLEANS 1815. All within laurel wreath. Size 24. White metal.
- 25 Obverse — GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON. Bust in uniform l.  
Reverse — BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS JANUARY 8th, 1815. View of battle. Size 24. White metal.
- 26 Obverse — ANDREW JACKSON. Bust in civil dress r.  
Reverse — BATTLE OF N. ORLEANS. View of engagement. Size 22. White metal.
- 27 and 28 Obverse—Bust of Jackson in wreath.  
Reverse—View of residence. Size 22. Copper and white metal. Lovett series.
- 29 Obverse — ANDREW JACKSON. Bust in uniform r.  
Reverse—BORN MAR. 15, 1767. DIED JUNE 8, 1845. Funeral urn before willow tree. Size 17. White metal.
- 30, 31, 32 Obverse—ANDREW JACKSON. Bare head r.  
Reverse — THE BANK MUST PERISH. Within wreath — THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED. Size 17. Copper, brass or white metal. This is Hard Times Token No. 1.
- 33 Obverse — ANDREW JACKSON \* PRESIDENT \*. Bust r. in civil dress.  
Reverse — ELECTED A.D. 1828. RE-ELECTED A.D. 1832. WE COMMEMORATE THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF OUR HERO IN WAR AND IN PEACE. Size 17. Brass. This is Hard Times Token No. 3.
- 34 Obverse — ANDREW JACKSON. PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. Bust in civil dress, similar to preceding.  
Reverse—Type of preceding. Size 17. Brass. This is Hard Times Token No. 2.
- 35 Obverse—Type of preceding.  
Reverse—Type of preceding except the date is changed from 1828 to 1829. Size 17. Brass. This is Hard Times Token No. 4.







- 36 Obverse — AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1833. Bust in uniform, almost full face, within oak wreath. Reverse—THE GALLANT & SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF N. ORLEANS. Eagle in wreath—8. JAN. 1815 below. Size 16. Brass. This is Hard Times Token No. 5.



- 39 Obverse—Type of preceding. Reverse—Card of W. H. Schoonmaker. Size 15. Brass.

- 40 Obverse — GENL. ANDREW JACKSON. Bust in uniform slightly facing r. Reverse—HERO OF NEW ORLEANS within laurel wreath. Size 15. Brass.

- 41 Obverse — GENL. ANDREW JACKSON. Bust in uniform l. Reverse—THE NATION'S GOOD within wreath. Size 15. Brass.

- 42 Obverse—Similar to preceding. Reverse—THE NATION'S PRIDE within wreath. Size 15. Brass.

- 43, 44 Obverse—Head to l. Reverse—AND. JACKSON, IN AUGURATED PRESID'T U. S. SECOND TERM, MARCH IV, 1833. Size 11. Gold or silver.

- 45, 46 Obverse—Same as preceding. Reverse—Washington head. Size 11. Gold or Silver. The two preceding are mint medals.

- 46a Obverse—GEN. ANDREW JACKSON. Bust slightly facing l. C.W.B. below. Reverse — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA etc. in wreath. Size 28. White metal. Executed by C. Wyllys Betts. Not contemporary but done in the style of the period.



- 37 Obverse—JACKSON. Bust facing in oval. Reverse — Head of Washington. Card of Wolfe, Clark & Spies. Size 16. Brass.



- 37a Obverse—JACKSON. Bust facing in oval, surrounded by legend. Reverse — Head of Washington. Card of C. Wolfe, Spies & Clark. Size 16. Brass.



- 38 Obverse — PRESIDENT. Bust of Jackson. Reverse — Similar to preceding. Size 16. Brass.



# Roman Architecture; As Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

By R. W. JOHNSON

## PART THREE

### Class 2:—Public Works of Which Fragmentary Portions Only Remain.

(Continued)



Figure 1

#### The Circus Maximus

THE Roman craving for spectacular shows perhaps found its earliest expression in the chariot races held in the circus. Romulus is credited with having introduced the sport from Etruria; the Etruscans, in turn, having learned it from the Hellenic world, where the Hippodrome, "IPPOS" (horse)—"DROMOS" (racecourse) was an accepted institution. Although the primary purpose of the circus was to provide a suitable ground for chariot and horse races; it was also used, at various stages of its existence, for gladiatorial combats, boxing bouts, and other athletic exhibitions.

There were several "circi" in the imperial city, the best known of which are the "Circus Vaticanus"; built by Caligula 37-41 A.D. (utilized by Nero in his terrible persecution of the Christians, the present site of St. Peter's Cathedral); and the famous Circus

Maximus, the "greatest" and also earliest of these structures.

The Circus Maximus, so named by Tarquin the Ancient (it was 437 feet long in his day), was conveniently located in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills. It attained its greatest magnificence under Trajan (fig. 1) who rebuilt practically the entire edifice after destructive fires during the reigns of Nero and Domitian, in which the upper levels of seats, constructed of wood, were totally destroyed. At this time the circus also reached its greatest dimensions; being 2000 feet long, 600 feet wide and accommodating 200,000 to 385,000 spectators (variously estimated) on tiers of benches supported on marble-veneered masonry arcades.

Although the word "circus" was derived from the Greek "KIPKOS" (a circle or ring), the shape actually as-

sumed was really that of the stadium; an oblong with one end curved.

The race-course proper contained a narrow barrier, 1000 feet long, called the "spina" or spine of the circus down its central axis, around which the charioteers vied for the favored inside track. This elevated masonry platform also acted as a sanctuary; bearing a number of shrines and statues, an Egyptian obelisk 78 feet high (purloined from Heliopolis by Augustus and now adorning the "Piazza del Popolo" in Rome), standards for indicating the completion of each lap during the race and terminated at both ends by 3 "metae" or conical bronzed goal posts.

It might seem that the sports of the hippodrome would provide a very mild thrill in comparison with the terrible tragedies enacted in the Colosseum; but this was far from being the case as crashes on the turns were of frequent occurrence and the charioteer carried a knife to slash the reins, which were tied around his body for convenience, in case of such a smashup. Betting was also rampant and the stakes fabulously high. The drivers or "agitatores", generally slaves, were garbed in tunics dyed red, green, blue or white; onlookers placing wagers on their favorites according to color. Four companies of Roman capitalists (factions) were formed to supply the horses and attendants for each group; the rivalry between these men was obviously very keen. Friction between partisans of the factions in the hippodrome at Constantinople was a constant source of worry to the late Roman and early Byzantine emperors, although in this case the tumult was more political than sporting in nature.

The emperor inaugurated the races by dropping his handkerchief or napkin from the imperial box (pulvinar)—conveniently situated just below the palace and directly connected to it. Horses and drivers, confined at the starting post in "carceres", were immediately

galvanized into action. As the chariots rounded the goals, the score-keepers flipped a "dolphin" (symbolical of Neptune) or lifted an "egg" (sacred to Castor and Pollux, patrons of horsemen) on one of the standards located at the opposite ends of the spina. Seven laps, a little less than 3 miles, completed a race. Sometimes as many as 24 of these contests were run off in one day. The entertainment reached its climax as the victorious charioteers passed out through the "porta triumphalis" at the end of the arena.

Of the many restorations of this famous building, that of Julius Caesar perhaps displays the most curious innovation. In his day the Circus Maximus was frequently used for wild beast fights and Caesar encircled the arena with a water-filled ditch 10 feet wide and of sufficient depth to protect the spectators from harm. Strange to say, a dry or wet moat of the same character is used in some European zoos at the present time in place of the usual bars; it being thought that an unobstructed view and a more naturalistic setting justified the change. The Caesarian canal was later filled in by Nero and a high "podium" or wall substituted as a safeguard.

### The Port of Ostia

In the republican era, the Romans had been a great agricultural people, producing all the foodstuffs necessary to their existence. However, a shift in economic conditions and the introduction of slave labor on a large scale compelled a concentration of effort on the cultivation of two crops, the grape and the olive, in order that the landowner might receive a profitable return on his investment. This brought about a critical shortage of the main Roman staple, corn; forcing the government to import huge quantities of this commodity from Sicily, and more particularly Egypt, to keep Rome from starvation. (The Roman corn was not the maize of the American Indian, with





Figure 2

which we are familiar; but rather the European grain, known to us as wheat.) The port of Ostia situated on the Tyrrhenian sea at the mouth of the Tiber (ostium, in Latin, signifies "the mouth of a river") and only eighteen miles from the capital, served as a convenient entrepot for this vital food-stuff as well as the many luxuries of the East.

Unsuccessful efforts had been made, at various times, to improve this harbor (it was really little more than an open roadstead and had a very bad habit of silting up); but the emperor Claudius was the first to undertake the construction of a permanent protected port. It was a gigantic project, requiring 30,000 men working for eleven years to complete. The general plan, still traceable from the ruins, reveals a roughly circular basin 3000 feet long and 2300 feet wide, partly recessed into the shoreline and shielded from the heavy surf by two projecting moles. These breakwaters, about 3000 feet in length and 180 feet wide, were straight for some distance but terminated in two protecting arms, arced like the quadrant of a circle; affording an opening to the sea 1,100 feet wide. An artificial island, 400 feet in width, centrally located in this channel and guarded by a lighthouse, furnished a double entrance to the harbor.

Nero promptly appropriated all the credit for this achievement to himself, although he was only responsible for

putting on the finishing touches, and issued a commemorative sestertertius (fig. 2) presenting a birds-eye view of the port as it appeared in actual use in the year 64 A.D. The crescent-shaped jetty on the left bears a colonnaded group of warehouses and a human figure, probably a returning mariner, sacrificing before an altar and temple. On the right are a series of slips or dry-docks for the accommodation of grain ships and war galleys. The "pharos" or lighthouse may be represented by the statue on a low pedestal at the top of the coin and typical vessels of the period, a most attractive study in themselves, are pictured either at anchor or about to set sail.

Due to its spacious dimensions the port of Ostia failed to provide adequate protection in the most severe storms. To remedy this defect Trajan later built an inner hexagonal basin connected by a passageway with that of Claudius. A sestertertius of this emperor depicts a hexagonal port, but as there seems to be some doubt whether his supplementary harbor at Ostia or that at Centumcellae is intended; it is deemed inadvisable to include it here.

Fortunately, from an archaeological standpoint, the delta of the Tiber has so extended itself that the ruins of Ostia now lie two miles inland, permitting a detailed survey of the town and port.

(To be continued)



## "The Treasure of the Mesuno"\*

ON the 22nd of August of last year, in a place called "El Mesuno", on the right bank of the Magdalena River, near Honda, some workmen found accidentally a treasure made up of ancient objects and gold coins, which probably were part of a remittance sent to Spain during the Colonial times and lost due to a shipwreck.

It has not been possible to determine the exact value of it, but it is estimated in more than \$15,000 (Colombian pesos). All the pieces found are of gold, valued at two "escudos" each, coined in the "Casa de Moneda de Bogotá", as proved by the letters N.R.A. which are on most of them and which used to be the distinctive mark of the coins of that

house. On one side they have the Royal Coat of Arms, and on the other side a tace cross, and have the following inscription divided between the two sides: PHILIPPUS II. D.G. HISPANICARUM REX. Besides this inscription, the year 1635 appears on some of these coins, which is very strange if one takes into consideration that Phillip II. died in 1598.

The "Banco de la República" has acquired most of this treasure, which forms part of its National coin collection, comprising the Colonial and Republican eras. This is the richest and most complete collection in the country.

\* From the "Revista del Banco de la República", November, 1936, page 385.



COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to June 1st, 1937

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list of our current prices. As our stock is now well balanced we are omitting the "Bids" on half dollars, we will however gladly make offers on receipt of list. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

	Price		Price
1. 1892 Half Dollar. Columbus .....	1.50	40. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas .....	
2. 1893 Half Dollar. Columbus .....	1.00	40a. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas D .....	
3. 1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella .....	3.00	40b. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas S .....	
4. 1900 Dollar. Lafayette .....	5.00	Sold only in sets of three .....	9.00
5. 1915 Half Dol. Pan. Pacific .....	17.50	41. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas .....	
6. 1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln .....	1.50	41a. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D .....	
7. 1920 Half Dollar. Maine .....	6.00	41b. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S .....	
8. 1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim .....	2.00	Sold only in sets of three .....	7.50
9. 1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim .....	10.00	42. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island .....	
10. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri .....	20.00	42a. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island D .....	
11. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4 .....	30.00	42b. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island S .....	
12. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama .....	6.00	Sold only in sets of three .....	9.00
13. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2 .....	20.00	43. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone .....	2.25
14. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant .....	2.50	43a. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone D .....	
15. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant* .....	60.00	43b. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone S .....	
16. 1923 Half Dollar. Monroe .....	2.00	Sold by the pair only .....	12.00
17. 1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot .....	3.00	44. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas .....	
18. 1925 Half Dollar. Lexington .....	2.00	44a. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas D .....	
19. 1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt. ....	1.25	44b. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas S .....	
20. 1925 Half Dollar. California .....	3.00	Sold only in sets of three .....	7.50
21. 1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver .....	10.00	45. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon .....	5.00
22. 1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui .....	2.00	45a. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S .....	10.00
23. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon .....	2.00	46. 1936 Half Dollar. San Diego .....	3.00
24. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S .....	2.00	47. 1936 Half Dollar. Cleveland .....	2.50
25. 1927 Half Dollar. Vermont .....	4.00	48. 1936 Half Dollar. Wisconsin .....	2.25
26. 1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii .....	15.00	49. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati .....	
27. 1928 Half Dollar. Oregon .....	5.50	49a. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati D .....	
28. 1933 Half Dollar. Oregon .....	10.00	49b. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati S .....	
29. 1934 Half Dollar. Oregon .....	5.50	Sold only in sets of three .....	30.00
30. 1934 Half Dollar. Maryland .....	2.00	50. 1936 Half Dollar. Long Island .....	2.00
31. 1934 Half Dollar. Texas .....	1.75	51. 1936 Half Dollar. York, Me. ....	2.25
32. 1934 Half Dollar. Boone .....	5.00	52. 1936 Half Dollar. Bridgeport .....	3.00
33. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone .....	2.50	53. 1936 Half Dollar. Lynchburg .....	4.50
33a. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone D .....	6.50	54. 1936 Half Dollar. Elgin, Ill. ....	2.25
33b. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone S .....	6.50	55. 1936 Half Dollar. Albany, N.Y. ....	3.00
34. 1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut .....	4.50	56. 1936 Half Dollar. San Francisco .....	3.00
35. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas .....	3.50	57. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia, S.C. ....	
35a. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D .....	6.00	57a. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia D .....	
35b. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S .....	6.00	57c. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia S .....	
36. 1935 Half Dollar. Hudson .....	10.00	Sold only in sets of three .....	15.00
37. 1935 Half Dollar. San Diego .....	2.00	58. 1936 Half Dollar. Robinson .....	3.50
38. 1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail .....	6.50	59. 1937 Half Dollar. Roanoke Is. ....	2.50
39. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone .....		60. 1937 Half Dollar. Boone .....	2.50
With small 1934 date. ....	2.50	61. 1937 Half Dollar. Oregon D .....	2.25
39a. 1935 Half Dollar. Same D .....		62. 1937 Half Dollar. Delaware .....	2.75
39b. 1935 Half Dollar. Same S .....		63. 1938 Half Dollar. New Rochelle .....	3.00
Sold only by the pair .....	75.00		

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

1925 Norse Centennial .....	1.50	1935 Pony Express Jubilee. Nickel-	
1935 Pony Express. Coin silver .....	3.00	Silver .....	.25

## GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1903 Dollar. Jefferson	5.00	8.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Round	225.00	325.00
1903 Dollar. McKinley	5.00	8.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag.	190.00	275.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	12.50	18.50	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.50	5.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	16.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	10.00
1915 2½ Dol. Pan. Pacific	12.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	8.00	12.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific		6.00	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star		8.00
			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui		7.50



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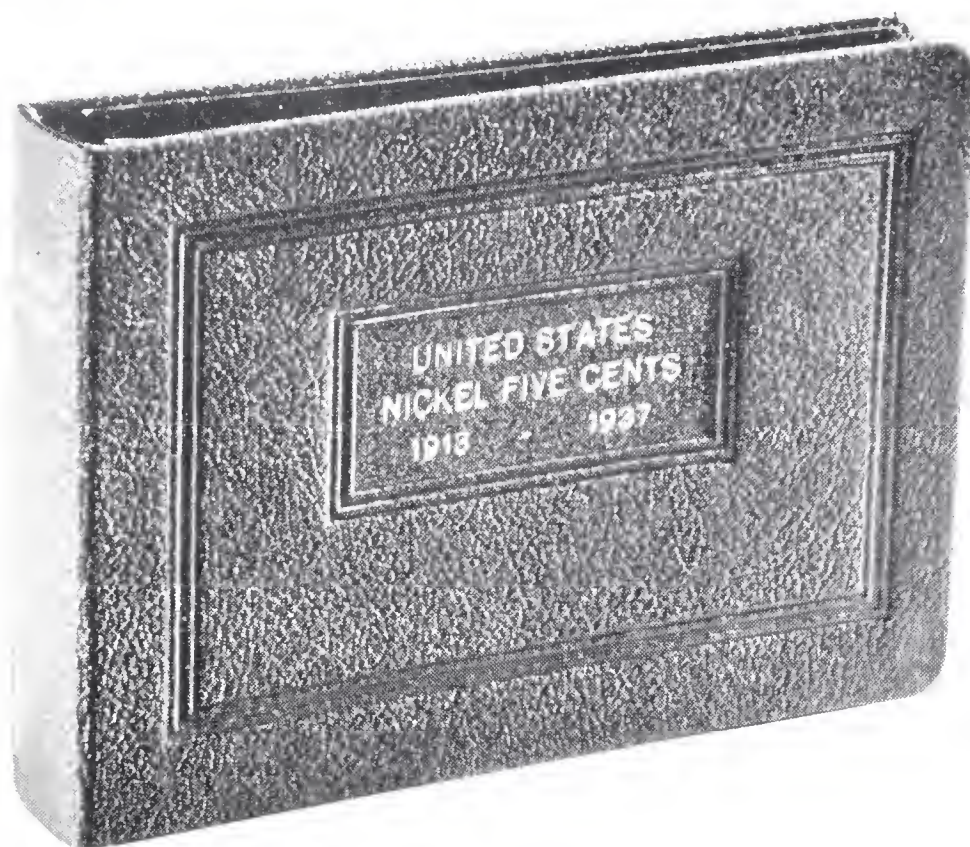
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Shipping weight 2 pounds.





THE  
NATIONAL COIN ALBUM  
SMALL SIZE  
FOR U. S. NICKEL COINS  
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Forwarding charges extra.  
Shipping weight 2 pounds.



THE  
NATIONAL COIN ALBUM  
SMALL SIZE  
FOR U. S. HALF CENTS  
1793 - 1857

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